

psychology in an attempt to explain how children become socialized.

The book is divided into four parts. Part I discusses the child as a human being. It begins with a consideration of the child's biological inheritance, proceeds to a study of the principles of growth and development and the basic motivating forces, points out the significance of individual differences, and concludes with a description of development in infancy. Part II is concerned with the meaning of society and culture and their effect upon the development of personality, and Part III is devoted to the process of socialization. In Part III, there is a description of the American character from the anthropological point of view, and also contrasting descriptions of the psychoanalytic and "sociopsychologic" points of view in regard to personality and character development. Part IV takes up the family, the school, the peer groups, and the community (including the church and media of mass communication) as socializing agencies.

It is the reviewer's opinion that this work may well serve several groups as an introduction to the study of child development. It should prove valuable as a basic text for parent and teacher study groups. It should have a place on the reading list of students in elementary psychology, nurses, and pediatric resident staffs. The physician will find some of the biological discussions quite elementary, but a perusal of the book may help him to place his knowledge in proper perspective from the viewpoint of the child as a developing social being. It will provide him with useful concepts from other fields rather than with advice as to the management of behavior problems.

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**MULTIPLE MYELOMA.** I. Snapper, M.D., Director of Medical Education, Cook County Hospital; Louis B. Turner, M.D., Research Assistant in Medicine, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York; and Howard L. Moscovitz, M.D., resident, Second Medical Service, Mount Sinai Hospital, New York. Grune & Stratton, New York, 1953. 168 pages, \$6.75.

This fine monograph by Dr. Snapper and his associates is likely to be the standard reference work on multiple myeloma for many years to come. Although the subject is covered in a systematic and scholarly manner, the style is such that the material is interesting and readable. The book is primarily aimed at clinicians, and its subject matter is based largely upon almost one hundred patients treated by the authors. Illustrative case histories from these patients, as well as radiological, pathological, and metabolic data are frequently used to supplement the text. This happy combination of description and illustration conveys to the reader a first-hand familiarity with the subject not often found in medical texts.

Although the emphasis is primarily clinical, the metabolic aspects of multiple myeloma are not neglected. The sections on the renal lesion of myeloma, and effects on protein metabolism are especially noteworthy. Bence-Jones protein is discussed in some detail, and accurate methods for its identification are described. Together with an account of serum electrophoretic changes are simple clinical methods to demonstrate hyperglobulinemia.

The chapter on therapy reflects the current inadequacy of all available agents in the treatment of multiple myeloma. In the discussion of stilbamidine there is seen, perhaps, a wistful nostalgia for a drug introduced by the senior author. This is accompanied by a frank admission of its shortcomings, so that no harm is done.

The growing trend toward detailed monographs on a single disease is thoroughly justified if the calibre of this volume can be maintained.

**THERAPEUTICS IN INTERNAL MEDICINE—2nd Edition.** By 84 authors; edited by Franklin A. Kyser, M.D., F.A.C.P., Assistant Professor of Medicine, Northwestern University Medical School. Hoeber-Harper Book, Paul B. Hoeber, Inc., 49 East 33rd Street, New York 16, 1953. 85 pages, \$15.00.

This is a good conventional reference book for therapeutics in internal medicine. It follows the routine outline of chapter presentation. It gives comparatively little space to general subjects. While it lacks any spectacular or unusual approach to lift it from the general run of books on therapy, it is written carefully and covers well the broad field of internal medicine.

The book could offer more variety in therapy, and if one is confronted with a difficult problem, it may prove inadequate. For example, take a woman with exfoliative dermatitis, whose disease is complicated by an advancing hepatorenal syndrome: contact dermatitis is mentioned but given short shrift as a skin disease; lower nephron nephrosis likewise is mentioned but the write-up is not helpful; nor are the two conditions correlated in any place.

Some of the sections, for instance those on the heart and hypertension (which are generally good) should give more exact dosage and specific preparations: on pages 476 and 477 the dosage of a mercurial diuretic is noted as 0.5 to 1 cc. intramuscularly daily, after which "the patient is then put on a maintenance dose which may be given every 1-2 weeks as indicated." There is such a variety of mercurial diuretics available that this advice becomes irresponsible and the author may as well counsel the reader to consult his local pharmacist or manufacturer's sales representative. It seems a better idea to give names and dosages of specific preparations with the trade names in parenthesis—as they are given elsewhere in the book.

Despite these defects, the solid character of this volume recommends it highly for the reference desk of the internist and other students of medical diseases.

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**PHYSICAL DIAGNOSIS.** Harry Walker, M.D., F.A.C.P., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Medical College of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1952. 461 pages, 126 illustrations, \$8.00.

This is a volume of modest size produced under the joint authorship of several members of the Medical College of Virginia. It is divided into two sections, the first and larger of which deals with general physical examination. The second section is devoted to specific diseases of the respiratory and circulatory systems. The illustrations, although too few, are of good quality.

There is considerable variation in the quality of different contributions. While there is an excellent chapter on "Physical Diagnosis of the Female Pelvic Disease," the section on the abdomen is rather spotty. Apparently in an effort to conserve space, one finds summary statements such as the following (pages 191-192): "Liver enlargement occurs in fatty infiltration of the organ, chronic passive congestion, cystic disease and cirrhosis."... "A tender liver, manifested by pain on pressure, occurs in acute passive congestion, hepatic abscess and perihepatitis." There is no mention here of acute hepatitis, a condition considerably more common and therefore of greater import to the student beginning physical diagnosis. The fluid wave is described as a physical sign but there is no statement that it is more significant in the erect or sitting position.

The prime value of this book will be in the teaching of physical diagnosis to the second year students, and it will naturally find its greatest application at the Medical College of Virginia. Since it is incomplete and does not make an outstanding contribution, it is doubtful that California medical schools will substitute it for the texts now in use.